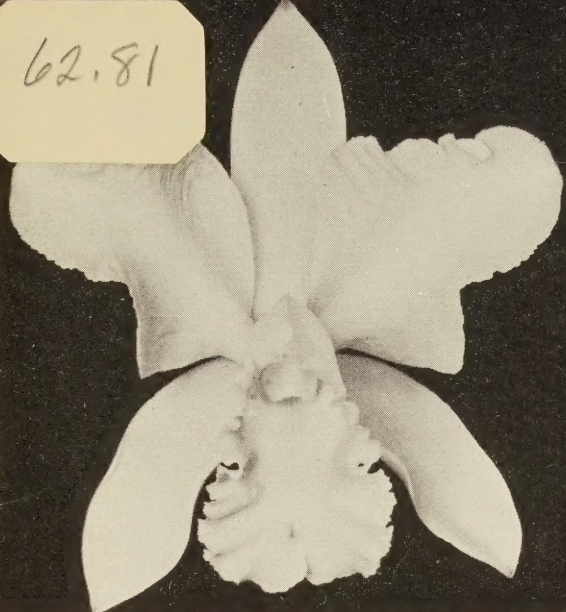


Historic, Archive Document

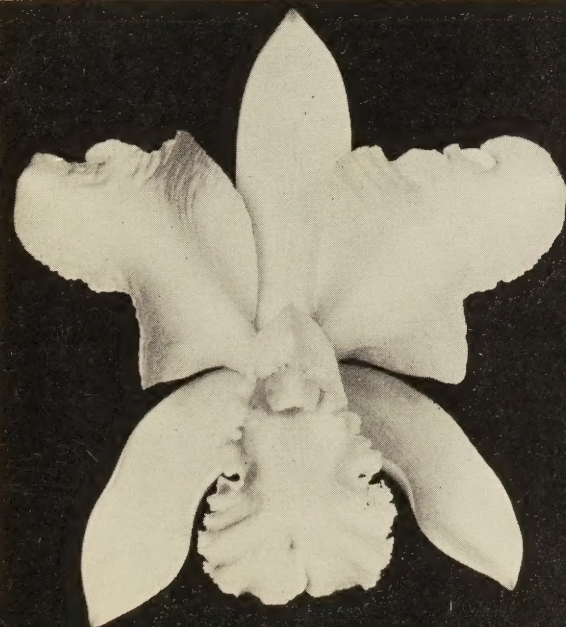
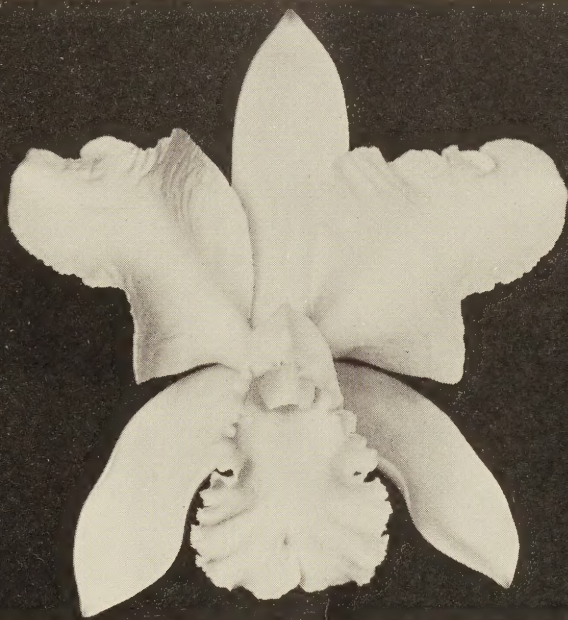
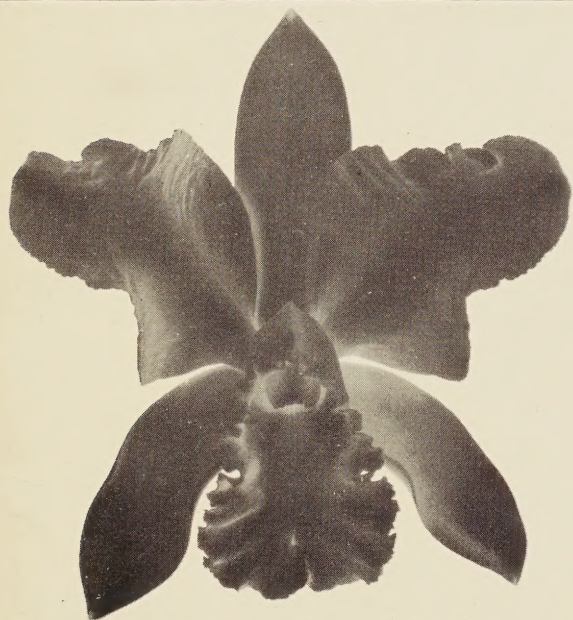
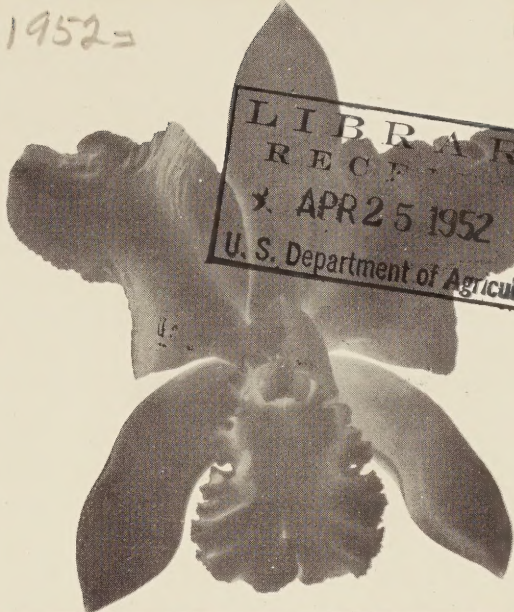
Do not assume content reflects current
scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

62.81



=1952=

LIBRARY
RECEIVED
* APR 25 1952 *
U. S. Department of Agriculture



Rivermont
ORCHIDS
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE

Rivermont
We have
Our labor
additional
persons C

The heart
which we
upon an a
staff are
in the Uni

Most of o
is every
visits any
Monday th

This inform
It should
offering
month the
sale within
than we
plants are
be placed
receiving

We

General Information

Our Physical Location and Personnel

Rivermont Orchids is located atop Signal Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. We have 75,000 square feet under glass devoted entirely to the culture of orchids. Our laboratory, offices, warehouses, potting and shipping departments occupy an additional 25,000 square feet of space. We regularly employ more than thirty-five persons on a full time basis.

Valuable Stud Plants Used By Experts

The heart of our business is a very fine and extensive collection of stud plants from which we hybridize the finest seedlings available. In planning our hybrids we rely upon an advisory board composed of cultural and genetics experts. Members of this staff are connected with the leading educational institutions and botanical gardens in the United States and are noted for their contributions to orchid research.

Satisfied Customers Everywhere

Most of our business is conducted through the mail and we have satisfied customers in every state of the Union and in many foreign countries. We welcome personal visits anytime during the year. Our business hours are from eight until four Monday through Friday, and from eight until twelve Saturday.

Our Monthly Lists Are Our Real Catalog

This informational bulletin is issued to acquaint you with Rivermont and our stock. It should not be considered a catalog in the general sense. There is a current offering included with this bulletin. We issue similar offerings once or twice each month throughout the year. We constantly offer groups of plants that are ready for sale within sixty days and our year-round lists make a much more thorough offering than we could provide in a catalog. We will make special offerings at any time plants are required which are not to be found in our regular lists. Your name will be placed on our mailing list for a year without obligation if you are not already receiving our offerings.

We Guarantee Satisfaction In Every Transaction

Amateur Inquiries Warmly Welcomed

This year we proudly present our home growing information and orchid cultural bulletin, which we believe will answer many of your questions. Other inquiries are welcomed and will be given prompt personal attention. Since our plant sales income depends primarily upon amateur growers with a few plants, do not hesitate to order regardless of the smallness of your collection.

Agents

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Peacock of Ashcroft Orchids, 19062 Ballinger Way, Seattle, Washington, represent Rivermont in Seattle and the surrounding area. Customers are at liberty to order from Ashcroft Orchids or direct from Rivermont, whichever is more convenient for them. Mr. Harry T. Otake, of Otake Orchid Nursery, 585 "J" Road, Damon Tract, Honolulu, Hawaii, represents Rivermont exclusively, for the Territory of Hawaii.

Plants

Parent "Stud" Plants

Parent plants in the famous Rivermont collection are valued from \$200.00 to many thousands of dollars. These plants are used primarily for repeating proven crosses, breeding new hybrids and for the production of exhibition flowers. Very few are offered for sale, but divisions (with a minimum of three bulbs) and established back bulbs are offered as they become available.

Cattleyas and Allied Genera

The most familiar orchids are cattleyas, laeliocattleyas, brassocattleyas, and other cattleya combinations such as brassolaeliocattleya. That's what we mean by cattleyas and "allied genera." We abbreviate the foregoing in our lists as C., Lc., Bc., and Blc.

If you are interested in growing good sturdy plants which will produce beautiful corsage type orchids, you will find them in Rivermont's monthly offerings.

The term "seedling" includes all sizes of plants from tiny beginners in flasks to individual plants of ready-to-bloom size. A plant is considered mature when it blooms. Depending upon the natural vigor of a seedling and the cultural attention it receives, a seedling may bloom between the age of three and one-half to seven years.

Community Pots

The smallest plants we list for sale are in community pots, containing a minimum of ten well established plants each. We do not sell seed or seed flasks.

Larger Seedlings

Our larger seedlings are in individual 1-3/4" to 5" pots. No matter what size you purchase you may be sure of well potted, healthy stock.

Botanicals

If you are interested in little "botanicals" (small native species) which produce unusual foliage and unique blooms, we can provide some from stock and all others through our Hawaiian agent.

Mature Cattleya Hybrids

This category includes a large portion of the finest plants we offer for sale. There is a wide selection in parentage, price and color. Among these plants are many that should produce blooms of exhibition quality. The final determination of exhibition quality is made by individual judges in flower shows. Since standards vary from locality to locality, no grower can guarantee exhibition quality. Many awards have been conferred upon plants in this collection. Some famous hybrids of which we have large blocks or groups are:

- C. BOW BELLS (C. Edithiae x C. Suzanne Hye)
- LC. DERRYNANE (Lc. Balkis x Lc. Princess Margaret)
- C. GENERAL PATTON (C. Angus x C. Gloriette)

- LC. SNOWDRIFT (Lc. Cynthia, var. Model x C. Annette, alba)
- LC. DERNA (Lc. Nugget x C. Dowiana aurea)
- C. BOB BETTS (C. Bow Bells x C. Mossiae, Wagneri)

- C. JEAN FAIRCLOTH MacARTHUR (C. Gretchen Merrill, var. Purity x C. Minnehaha, var. Rivermont)
- LC. TRIGLAV (Lc. Windermere, var. Clovelly, A. M., R. H. S. x C. Titrianae)

- C. CHICKAMAUGA (C. Ardmere x C. Thetis, var. Rivermont)
- C. EDDIE RICKENBACKER (C. Mossiae, var. Bergenfield x C. Thetis, var. Rivermont)
- LC. WILMOSS (C. Mossiae, var. Bergenfield x Lc. Helen Wilmer)

- LC. TIASTRIAN (Lc. Asbury, fine variety x C. Titrianae)
- C. MARY SCHROEDER (C. Eucharis x C. Gretchen Merrill, var. Purity)
- BLC. JANE HELTON (Blc. Xanthea, fine variety x Blc. Dorothy Drury-Lane)

Materials

Greenhouse Materials

SHADING COMPOUND - An easily mixed compound producing a uniform shade that will come off with the first frost. Recommended mixture: Three pounds to one gallon of water for use in sprays. A thicker consistency is required for brush use.

5 lb. Ctn.	\$2.00
25 lb. Ctn.	7.50

HUMIDIGUIDE - Registers temperature and humidity. Size: 3-1/4" x 3-1/4". Plastic case.

Each	3.00
------	------

ORCHID SPRAY - A DDT Rotenone compound to control scale, beetles, thrip, and other orchid pests.	8 Oz.	3.25
To be mixed one part spray to 400 parts water	Pint	4.50
and sprayed on the plants.	Quart	7.50

ORCHID POWDER - A DDT Metaldehyde compound for sow bugs, slugs, and snails. Apply to benches where pests travel.	1 lb. Pkg.	2.00
	2 lb. Pkg.	3.25
	5 lb. Pkg.	6.75
	10 lb. Pkg.	12.50

FOG TYPE SPRAY NOZZLE - Quality nozzle screw machined from solid brass. Creates a dense spray as fine as a mist. Actually breaks water into fog-like spray.	Each	1.95
---	------	------

Cut Flower Materials

5" ORCHID TUBES AND CAPS	Ctn. of 250 Doz.	7.50 .50
SHREDDED FLORAL-PAK - Used for packing flowers. Carton contains approximately 3 lbs. of material.	Ctn.	1.50
INDUSTRIAL TAPE - Used to tape tubes to boxes. Roll 1" x 72 yds.		2.25

Orchid Supplies

CLAY POTS - Standard, not slotted. All prices per dozen:

1-3/4"	-	.50	4"	-	1.10
2"	-	.60	5"	-	1.50
2-1/2"	-	.75	6"	-	2.40
3"	-	.80	7"	-	3.00
3-1/2"	-	.90	8"	-	4.20

POT STAKES - Galvanized Steel.	Per Dozen	.20
--------------------------------	-----------	-----

POTTING STICKS - (One 9" and one 12") Tennessee hickory finished in natural shellac.	Pair	1.00
--	------	------

GREEN FLORIST THREAD - Long life waxed thread for tying plants.	2 Oz. Spool	.50
---	-------------	-----

WHITE CELLULOID PLANT LABELS		
#22 Stick-in type (5" x 3/4")	Per Hundred Dozen	4.50 .60
#144 Stick-in type (1-3/4" x 3/4")	Per Hundred Dozen	2.10 .25
#16 Tie-on type <u>without</u> wire (4" x 3/4")	Per Hundred Dozen	2.75 .25

OSMUNDINE - We no longer supply osmundine. We recommend "St. Johns River Osmundine" which can be ordered direct from the source. Current prices are \$2.50 prepaid for a Hobby Bag and \$12.50 per bale, shipment collect. Prices subject to change without notice. Order direct from:

Branwood Osmundine Company
P. O. Box 2000
San Mateo, Florida

Order Handling

SHIPMENT - All orders are prepared carefully and promptly. Shipment is made as soon as possible after receipt. Domestic shipment is usually made in clay pots via Railway Express. We are prepared to make shipment in fiber pots upon request. Foreign shipment is made in fiber pots by air mail or air express.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGED SHIPMENT - We guarantee safe arrival of plants, provided the customer furnishes claim inspection reports from the transportation carrier in the event of damaged shipments. It is advisable to open plants in the presence of a responsible employee of the transportation company or post office. If plants are damaged, secure a signed inspection report immediately.

BACK ORDERS AND SUBSTITUTIONS - In the event we are permanently sold out of a cross when your order is received, you will be advised. If a second choice has been specified it will be shipped. If we are temporarily sold out of a cross you will be notified, your order will be back-ordered and the plants shipped when ready. No substitutions of a different cross will be made unless authorized by you. We prefer for our customers to specify a second and third choice in the event we are sold out of their first choice. If the size you order is not available we will, when possible, substitute a smaller size of the same cross, priced accordingly, or a larger size of the same cross at no additional charge.

PERMITS - Agricultural permits are required from Hawaii. All agricultural and customs requirements of other foreign countries must be complied with.

PRICES AND PAYMENT - Prices are subject to change without notice. Foreign shipments must be prepaid including transportation charges. All prices are f.o.b. Signal Mountain, Tennessee.

WARRANTY - We guarantee true representation of plants as described. We give no warranty, either expressed or implied as to the expectancy or productiveness of any of the plants. Our liability is limited to purchase price of plants and all plants are subject to prior sale.

Culture

Growing Orchids In The Home

This information is furnished for amateurs with no previous experience in growing orchids. Suggestions and instructions for growing orchids in the home are as many and as varied as recipes for roasting meat or making a cake; delightful results can be obtained even though the procedure may vary. The modern home with its well lighted rooms, sun porches, picture windows, automatic heat, and in many instances, air conditioning, lends itself well to the successful growing and flowering of various orchid plants.

TEMPERATURES

Orchids can be divided into three winter night temperature groups:

1. 65° to 70° NIGHT TEMPERATURE, WARM GROWING ORCHIDS. Small seedlings of all varieties of orchids, *Phalaenopsis*, certain *Vandas*, and many others thrive and grow well in this temperature.
2. 58° to 62° NIGHT TEMPERATURE, ORCHIDS REQUIRING INTERMEDIATE TEMPERATURES. The *Cattleya* genera of orchid which produce the lavender, white, and white with colored lip do their best in this temperature. These are the orchid blooms most generally seen in corsages.
3. 50° to 55° NIGHT TEMPERATURE, COOL GROWING ORCHIDS. *Cymbidiums*, *Zygopetalums*, certain varieties of *Odontoglossums*, some varieties of *Dendrobiums*, *Vandas*, and others, do their best in this temperature.

While the home is satisfactory for growing many varieties of orchids, we suggest that the beginner confine his first orchids to the intermediate type which do their best in a night temperature ranging between 58 to 62 degrees Fahrenheit. After some experience one can then try his luck at several varieties.

LIGHT

For best results place your orchid plants in the best lighted location in your home. Whether the best lighted room faces South, East, West or North, makes very little difference. During the extremely hot part of the summer it may be necessary to shield your plants by partially closing your venetian blinds or pulling your curtains. In most sections of the United States the intermediate type orchid will not require shading from the first of November through March 15.

HUMIDITY AND WATERING

To provide adequate humidity your plants should be set on approximately 2-1/2" of one-quarter or one-half inch gravel, rock, or pebbles. The pebbles should be placed in a water-tight flat tray or saucer-like container. One-half inch of water should be kept in the graveled bottom of the container at all times. Water should never cover the top of the container. Container suggestions: ordinary 2-1/2" to 3" white enamel or aluminum roasting pan, rectangular or circular jardiniere or copper planter. Your orchid should be watered with one-half pint to a pint of water every seven days and no more. It is unnecessary to water the foliage. Leaves should be cleaned with a damp cloth once or twice a year.

REPOTTING

Your first orchids should be well established plants which should bloom within one to three months. Unless you have had considerable experience you should acquire a *Cattleya* species or hybrid in the \$5.00 to \$25.00 class. As you gain experience, your collection can be enlarged to include the more expensive exhibition plants.

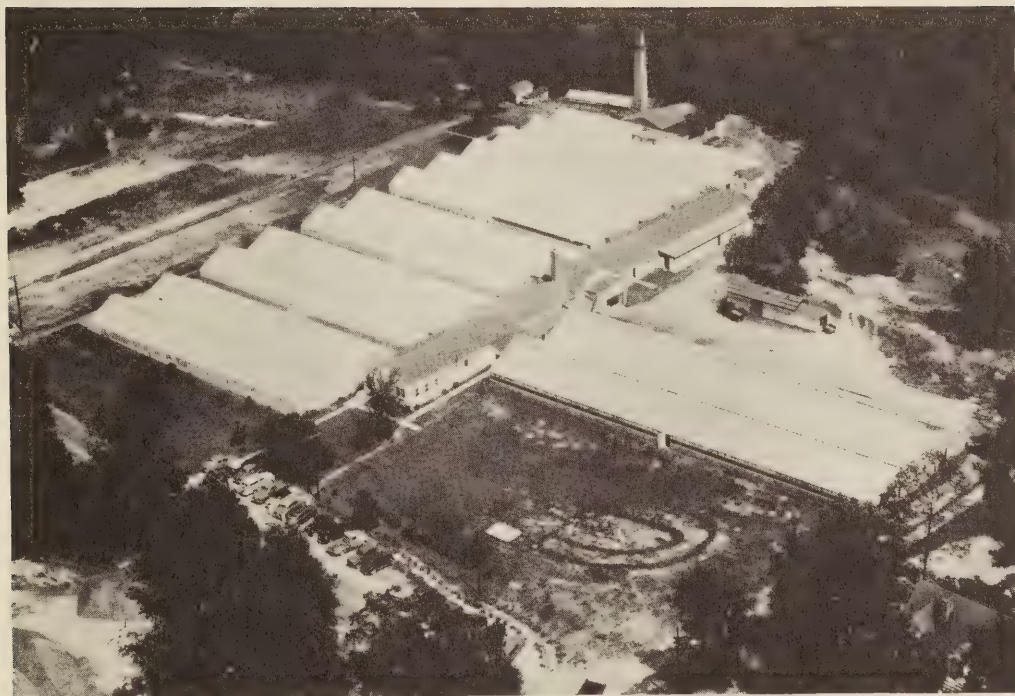
BEGINNING YOUR COLLECTION

Your orchid plant will need potting when it grows over the edge of the pot. This can be accomplished at home by securing special material called "osmundine fiber." For your first orchid it is suggested that you acquire one that will not need repotting for a year to eighteen months.

The cultural brochure that follows is for advanced growers who have had some experience and newcomers who want to begin with scientific information.

Rivermont
O R C H I D S
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE

Orchid Culture



"Prepared in collaboration with Dr. Gavino Rotor, Jr.,
Department of Floriculture and Ornamental Horticulture,
Cornell University."

Rivermont
O R C H I D S
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE

In this discussion we answer a few basic questions about orchid culture by briefly discussing the most important factors of the environment that influence the growth of orchids. Since climatic conditions vary a great deal from place to place and at different times of the year, specific instructions are inadvisable. Rather, it would profit the grower to gain an idea of how various factors affect plant growth and how they are related to each other. Thus, he will be able to act intelligently, to analyze any problem that may arise, or to interpret any recommendation as they apply to his own situation.

Repotting is specifically described to serve as a guide for beginners.

Reference may be made to some of the fine books on orchid culture listed in our bibliography.

Water

Water is used by plants in the manufacture of plant food, in transporting the food to various parts of the plant, and to keep the plant erect by making the cells turgid. One can very well imagine what would happen if a condition of water deficiency should occur. The cell walls would lose their rigidity, leaves and pseudobulbs would become shriveled, and the manufacture and transport of food would cease. Growth and development would be slowed down considerably and eventually cease.

Roses, chrysanthemums and many other garden plants wilt as soon as water becomes unavailable. With Cattleyas, on the other hand, the effect of insufficient water is not immediately obvious, although internal changes may have occurred. The effect of lack of water is not immediately shown by the succulent and much-thickened pseudobulbs and leaves. Drying the osmundine thoroughly between applications of water could actually be harmful to the growth of Cattleyas.

Most of the water loss from plants is lost through transpiration. Transpiration simply means the loss of water from plant tissues in the form of water vapor. In determining the frequency of watering, the factors affecting transpiration should be considered. These are discussed in the following pages.

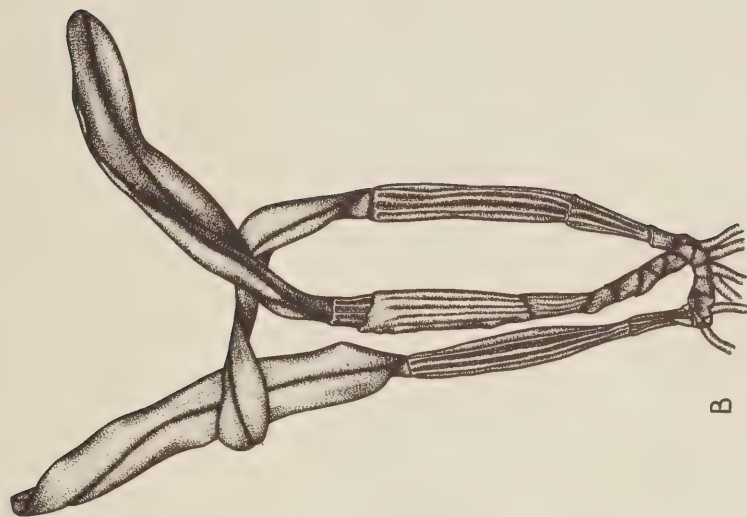
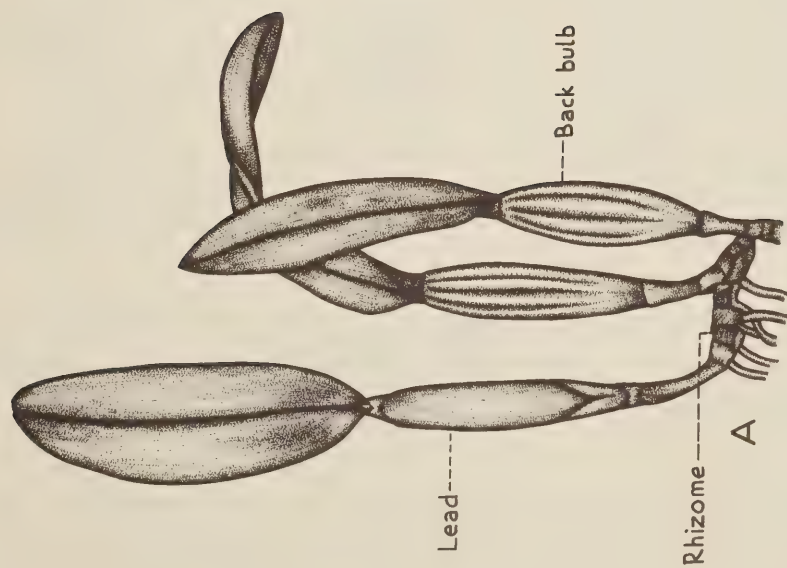


Fig. 1.

- A. Cattleya plant with hard, turgid pseudobulbs and leaves.
 B. Cattleya plant with weak, shrivelled and soft pseudobulbs and leaves.

Temperature and Light Intensity

IN RELATION TO TRANSPIRATION. Excessive light intensity raises the temperature of the plants thus increasing the loss of water from the leaves. If the rate of water loss is faster than the rate of water intake through the roots, the plant will wilt. We see here the danger of drying plants between waterings especially under conditions of high light intensity.

When the sun is shining on the leaf, the leaf temperature is raised above that of the surrounding air and plants lose water to the atmosphere even when it is saturated with moisture (100% relative humidity). This is a proven and accepted fact. Obviously, the best way to cut the excessive loss of water from the plant is to cool the leaves and the house so that there would not be much difference between their temperatures. One way of doing this is to increase humidity by spraying water over the plants, the walks and benches. It has been found, however, that increasing the humidity in this manner cools the house for less than 30 minutes. The effect is so temporary since the water on the leaf surfaces soon evaporates and the atmosphere itself gets dry again, especially when there is good air circulation. Furthermore, so long as the leaf receives light, its temperature will always be higher than that of the surrounding air and hence, the plant will continue to lose water regardless of humidity.

Shading prevents the sun's rays from striking the leaf and cools the house, reducing the difference between the leaf and the house temperatures throughout the day. Shading, therefore, is a more effective way of reducing water loss than increasing humidity.

Spraying water is not only ineffective but a good way of spreading diseases. High humidity and high temperature together create a condition that is ideal for the growth of many destructive fungi and bacteria.

IN RELATION TO GROWTH. Within certain limits and providing other factors as water, light, etc., are sufficient, a rise in temperature usually increases food production, respiration and rate of growth.

The energy necessary for growth is given off in respiration, a process which uses the food manufactured by the plant. If little food is available, it is used up in a short time and growth ceases. This situation is aggravated by low light and high temperature. A plant may not grow at 40° F. because of the very low rate of

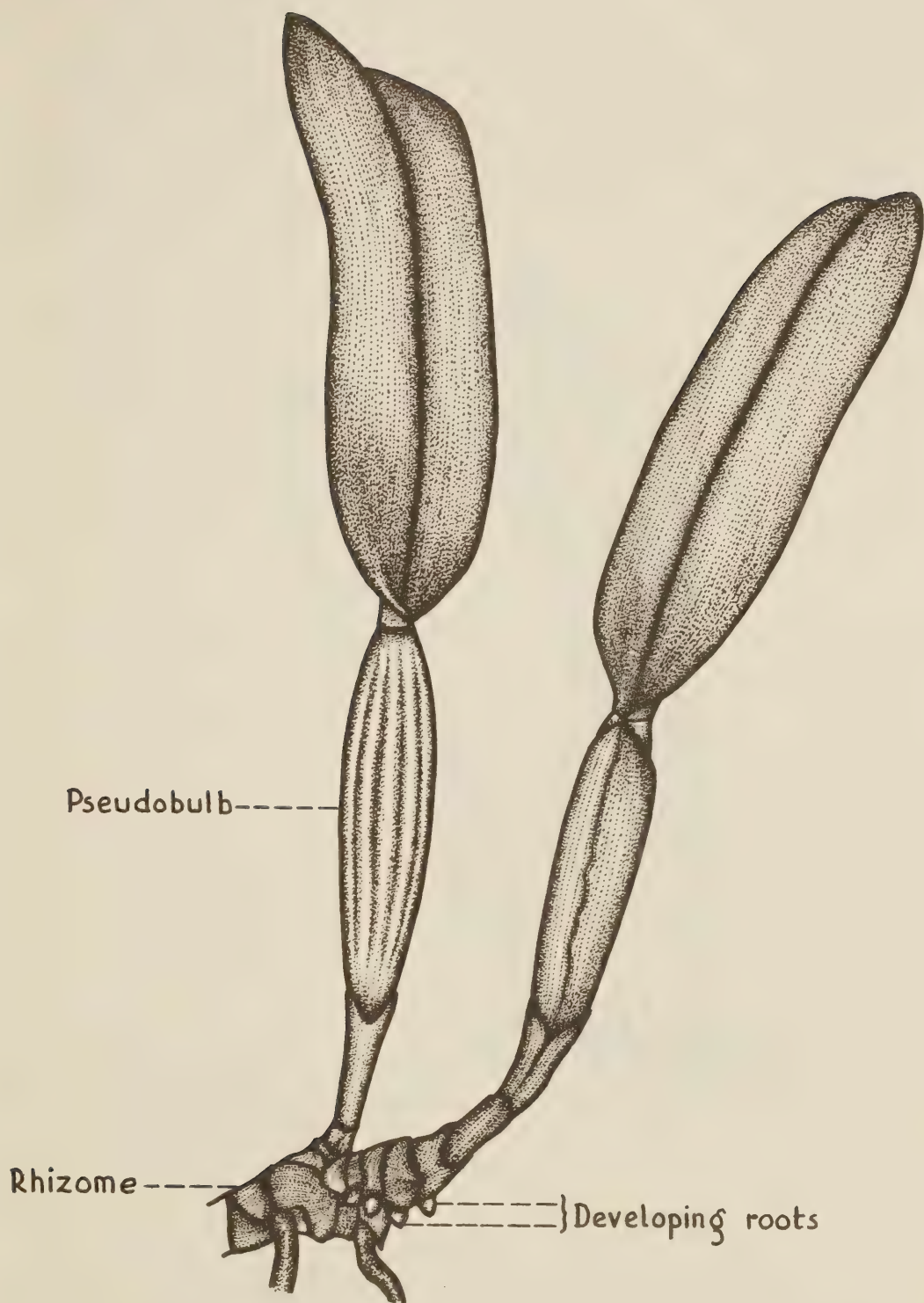


Fig. 2.

The stage of developing roots when the plant is ready for repotting.

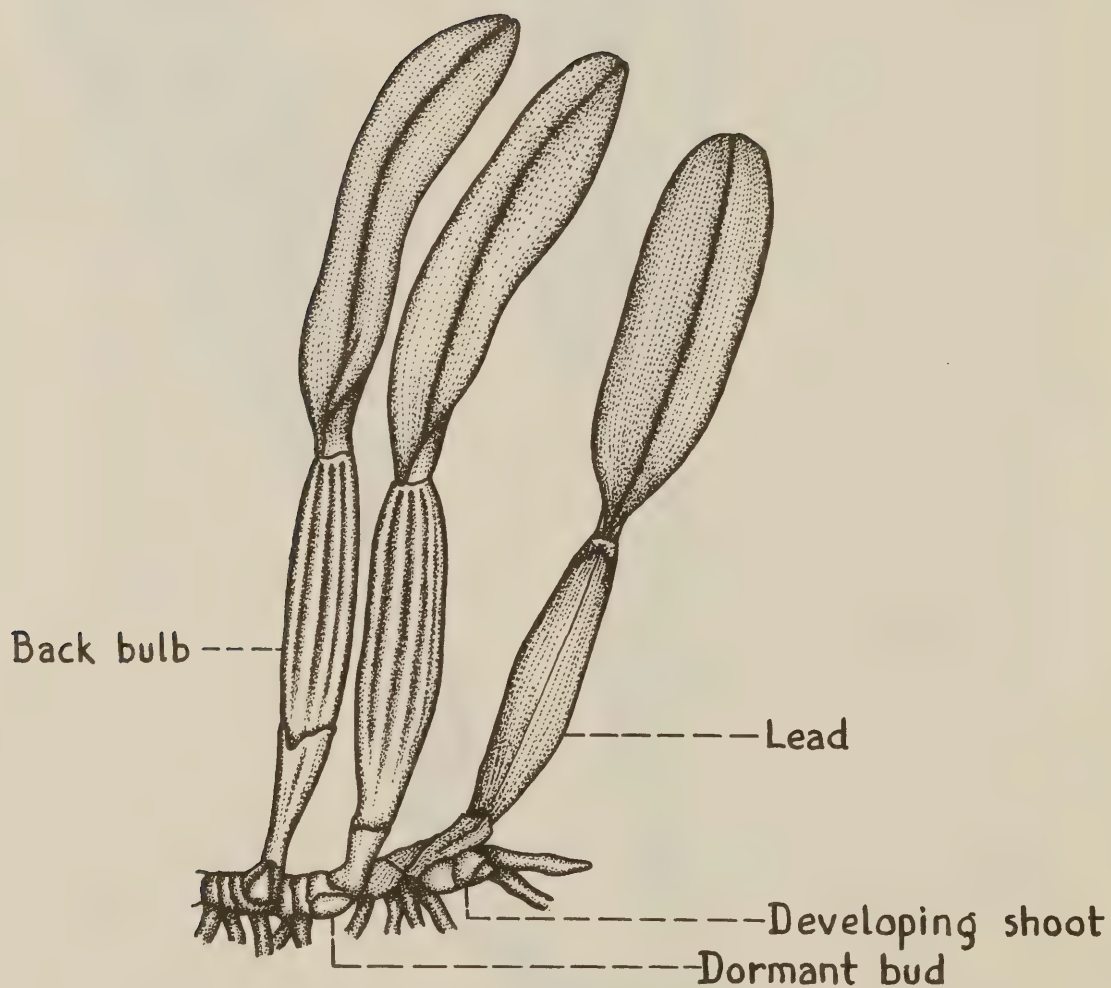


Fig. 3.

A Cattleya plant with dormant buds and a developing shoot.

respiration at that temperature. A coolhouse orchid may not survive at 80° F. because it may respire so fast that the process of food synthesis cannot keep up with the rate of respiration. If the night temperature is too high during periods of poor light intensity, growth becomes weakened, the flowers are small and dark-colored flowers become pale.

Generally, Cattleyas grow well with a minimum night temperature of 60° F. or within a range of 58° to 65° F. Most growers keep the day temperatures five to ten degrees above the night temperature during cloudy days and from ten to fifteen degrees higher during bright days.

Light is necessary in the manufacture of food by plants. Aside from other factors, there must be sufficient light for maximum food production.

Many orchid growers have a tendency to shade Cattleyas excessively. This practice keeps down food production and slows growth. A very low light intensity is especially detrimental at high temperatures. Such temperatures are conducive to rapid respiration and what little food is synthesized in the plant under conditions of poor light is rapidly used in respiration. Cattleyas receiving too little light have small, thin and weak pseudobulbs. The leaves are thin, flop over and sometimes do not expand fully. Increasing the light intensity not only promotes a strong, vigorous top growth but also improves root growth; food production is stimulated and more food becomes available for the proper development of both top and roots. The amount of stored food influences flower production and the size, color, and texture of the flowers.

Very high intensities, on the other hand, can reduce the amount of chlorophyll in plants. Chlorophyll is the substance that is responsible for the green coloration of plants and which enables a plant to manufacture food. With Cattleyas, too much light results in yellowing of leaves.

REGULATING THE LIGHT INTENSITY. Removing shade from the glass in winter helps the plants to utilize all available light. The shading material ordinarily used is easily washed off by rains so that by winter there is hardly any left. Scrubbing may be necessary where a more permanent type of shade has been used, as

lime and salt with oil, or white lead with gasoline. There are several products on the market for cleaning glass.

In the home the maximum amount of light can be obtained from south windows, and Cattleyas will grow well in this situation.

In most areas, shading is necessary in summer. An adjustable shading system is the best way of getting the desired light intensity. Some of the materials that may be used are Venetian blinds, roller lath shades on runners a foot above the glass, or cheesecloth with eyelets so that it may be drawn over the plants on bright days and pulled back on cloudy days.

Shading compounds as white lead and gasoline may be sprayed on the glass. However, this compound is difficult to remove. We recommend our special Rivermont shading compound.

REGULATING THE TEMPERATURE. Heating and ventilation are the most important methods of keeping the temperature within the desired limits. Oil, natural gas, or electricity are popular sources of fuel. The most economical heating can be obtained by the use of hot water.

Thermostatic controls in both heating and ventilation can be very practical. Their use has helped the grower who has to be away during most of the day. On bright days, direct solar heat and radiation cause the temperature to rise in the house. The heat should, therefore, be turned off or the ventilators opened. In winter, care should be taken to prevent cold air from rushing in. Ventilators should be opened on the leeward side.

Potting

A Cattleya plant needs repotting when: (1) it has outgrown its pot; (2) the osmundine has decayed to a point where it starts to fall apart (indicated by its readily breaking off when a pinch is taken between the fingers.) These two conditions are ordinarily reached after two years. When a plant has to be repotted, it is best to wait until one or two roots start to develop from the base of the lead.

Select a pot large enough to permit growth of two successive



Fig. 4.

A mature Cattleya plant properly divided.

growths when the butt of the plant is placed against the edge of the pot.

REPOTTING SEEDLINGS FROM COMMUNITY POTS. For repotting these seedlings 1-3/4" and 2" pots are suitable. Run a dull knife all around the inside surface of the pot and lift out the ball of osmundine with all the seedlings. Separate the individual seedlings, carefully avoiding breaking the roots. Trim all the broken root ends and place a piece of peat on each side of the plant, with the top of the peat slightly covering the base of the plant. Next, insert the plant with the osmundine in the pot using a small potting stick, and pack more osmundine around the plant. Do not pack hard but just firm enough to hold the plant in place under all circumstances. When finished, the osmundine surface should be level and about 1/8" from the top of the pot.

REPOTTING OLDER SEEDLINGS AND FLOWERING-SIZE PLANTS The plant with the osmundine is lifted out of its pot as previously described above. Next, trim the plant, cutting all of the dead roots and dead or diseased pseudobulbs. Old, but healthy back bulbs may be removed for propagation purposes; leave at least four or five mature bulbs with the lead. Shake out or remove all of the decayed osmundine. Fill one-third of the pot with pieces of broken crock. Hold the butt of the plant against the edge of the pot and place small pieces of osmundine next to the plant in such a way that the rhizome is slightly and not completely buried in the osmundine. Work in more and more pieces of osmundine until the plant is very firmly held in place. The surface of the osmundine should be about three-fourths of an inch below the top of the pot. This makes watering easier.

CARE OF THE PLANTS AFTER REPOTTING. Water the osmundine once thoroughly and place the newly-potted plants in a shady location until the roots grow out; never allow the osmundine to dry out completely. The frequency of watering, as previously pointed out, depends on various factors. The plants may be given normal light as soon as they are established.

Bibliography

ORCHIDS: THEIR DESCRIPTION AND CULTIVATION

Charles H. Curtis, Putnam & Co. Ltd.
42 Great Russell St., London
4 Pounds, 4 Shillings.

ORCHIDS ARE EASY TO GROW

H. B. Logan and L. C. Cosper
Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., Chicago-N. Y., \$6.00

HOME ORCHID GROWING

Rebecca T Northern
D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., \$6.50

A. B. C. of ORCHID GROWING

John V Watkins
Ziff-Davis Publishing Co., \$3.00

AMERICAN ORCHID CULTURE

Edward A. White
A. T. De LaMare Co., N. Y.; \$6.00

ORCHIDS AND HOW TO GROW THEM

Adelaide C. Willoughby
Oxford Printing Co.; \$3.50

YOUR FIRST ORCHIDS AND HOW TO GROW THEM,
Published by the Oregon Orchid Society, Inc., \$1.00

Rivermont
O R C H I D S
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE

We Guarantee Satisfaction In Every Transaction

Rivermont

ORCHIDS

SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE

Spring Offering

Unflowered Seedlings

WHITES

CROSS No.	CROSS AND DESCRIPTION	POT SIZE	PRICE
	<u>(C. EDITHIAE x C. WHITE EMPRESS)</u> Reciprocal		
R-723	crosses of these parent plants were made to secure		
R-825	a fine Christmas-New Year's white. Both parents		
	are free-flowering, free-growing producers of large,		
	well-shaped blooms having petals averaging 2-3/4" in width		
	and over 7" spread. A rapid, easy-growing hybrid recom-	2-1/2"	\$4.00
	mended for either the amateur or commercial grower.	3"	6.00
	<u>C. TRIMOS (C. Mossiae, Wagneri, alba x C. Trianae,</u>		
	<u>alba, Broomhill's var.)</u> This is a proven cross		
R-733	used extensively for the commercial production of		
	Easter whites. Both parents produce large, pure		
	white petals and sepals of good form and excellent substance;	2-1/2"	3.00
	both have white ruffled lips with throats of bright yellow.	3"	4.50
	We anticipate a TRIMOS of improved form and substance	4"	10.00
	combined with high productivity.	4-1/2"	12.00
	<u>C. JEAN FAIRCLOTH MacARTHUR (C. Gretchen</u>		
	<u>Merrill, var. Purity x C. Minnehaha, var. River-</u>		
R-754	<u>mont) C. GRETCHEN MERRILL, var. Purity,</u> is		
	lovely with angelic white petals of 2-1/2" width and		
	6-3/4" spread; the lip is ruffled and has a yellow throat. The		
	pure white petals of our MINNEHAHA are of excellent form		
	and are 3-1/2" wide with an 8-1/4" spread; the white lip is		
	large with a yellow throat. We have flowered several of		
	this cross and are highly pleased with the superior spring	2-1/2"	7.00
	white hybrid which has resulted.	3"	10.00
	<u>(C. BOW BELLS x C. EDITHIAE)</u> Fine C. BOW BELLS		
R-810	and superior BOW BELLS crosses are a specialty		
R-1218	of our range. C. BOW BELLS is a hybrid of highest		
R-1225	merit having large, beautifully shaped pure white		
	sepals and petals and large pure white lip with yellow		
	throat. The EDITHIAE is of lovely form having pure white		
	petals of 3" in width and 8" spread with a large pure white lip	2-1/2"	7.00
	and orange throat. Both parent plants are highly floriferous.	3"	10.00
	Blooms of exhibitional qualities to flower in late fall and winter.		
	<u>(C. MINNEHAHA, var. Rivermont x C. WHITE</u>		
	<u>EMPRESS)</u> Both parents are well-known whites		
R-819	widely used for breeding purposes. C. MINNEHAHA,		
	var. Rivermont, produces lovely flowers having		
	petals 3-1/2" in width and 8-1/4" spread. C. WHITE EMPRESS		
	is also a producer of outstanding blooms having petals to		
	average 2-3/4" in width and 7" spread. This cross is ex-	3"	6.00
	pected to be highly productive of fine winter whites.	4"	12.00

WHITES (Continued)

R-1618 (C. BOW BELLS x C. BARBARA BILLINGSLEY) The famed BOW BELLS is described in crosses R-810, R-1218 and R-1225. BARBARA BILLINGSLEY is a lovely large white of outstanding form and texture used extensively for breeding purposes. A winter white of superior qualities. 1-3/4" 3.00

R-1644 (C. MOSSIAE x C. WHITE EMPRESS) x C. COWANIAE
The (C. Mossiae x White Empress) is a consistent producer of lovely flowers with pure white petals 3" in width and 7" spread during March and April. The COWANIAE is another top producer of lovely whites with blooms averaging 3-1/4" in width and 8" spread. Blooms of both parents are of heavy texture with large white ruffled lips and deep yellow throats. This mating should produce high quality whites for the Easter season. 1-3/4" 2.00

R-1647 (C. MOSSIAE x C. WHITE EMPRESS) x C. SWAN
We anticipate whites of good form and substance to bloom for the Easter season. Both parents are prolific March-April bloomers of heavy well-formed flowers with petals averaging 3" in width and 7" spread, pure white ruffled lips and golden throats. Community Pots 7.50

WHITES WITH COLORED LIP

R-664 (C. MARGARET HESS (C. Priscilla, alba x C. Mossiae, Young's var.) The parent plants selected for the renewal of this commercial cross are highly productive of well-formed flowers having pure white sepals and petals of 8" spread and ruffled, purple-tipped lips. A free-growing, free-flowering white with colored lip to bloom in March and April. 2-1/2" 3.00
3" 4.50

R-710 (LC. CANHAMIANA, alba, var. Maxine Stillman x LC. OENONE) This combination should result in a desirable hybrid for early spring blooming. The CANHAMIANA is highly prolific of attractive flowers having pure white petals 2-3/8" in width and 8-1/4" spread with dark red-tipped lips. LC. OENONE has a very good bloom record with heavy, pure white petals and sepals and deep rose lip. 2-1/2" 4.00

R-737 (C. NUTLEY, alba x C. HAROLD, alba, floriferous
R-777 var.) These are reciprocal crosses with C. NUTLEY, alba, the seed parent of R-737. The sepals and petals of C. NUTLEY are attractively tipped with lavender while those of C. HAROLD are pure white; petals of both parents are well-formed, averaging 2-1/2" in width and 8" spread. Lips of both are long, rose-tipped, and fringed with white. A prolific May-June hybrid. 2-1/2" 3.00
3" 4.50

WHITES WITH COLORED LIP (Continued)

(C. DIONYSIUS, alba x C. HAROLD, alba, floriferous var.) Here are duplicate crosses in which we have combined two heavy producers of flowers for the Mother's Day period. The petals and sepals of DIONYSIUS are pure white with the petals measuring 2-1/4" in width and 7" spread; the lip is long, rose-tipped, and edged with white. C. HAROLD, alba, is described in crosses R-737 and R-777.

	3"	4.50
	3-1/2"	6.00
	4"	10.00

(LC. ABNAKI, alba x C. TRIMOS, alba) The ABNAKI is free-growing and free-flowering with clear white petals and a very lovely vivid rose lip. Our TRIMOS, alba, is known as a consistent producer of commercial flowers of outstanding size and long lasting qualities. We expect this hybrid to be a profitable producer of well-formed flowers for the Easter season.

	1-3/4"	3.00
--	--------	------

(LC. DULZURA (Lc. Canhamiana, alba, var. Maxine Stillman x C. Harold, alba) LC. CANHAMIANA, alba, var. Maxine Stillman has been used repeatedly in our hybridizing program and is described in cross R-710. The C. HAROLD, alba, has pure white petals 2-1/2" in width and 7-1/2" spread with a long lip having a center of bright yellow and a deep rose tip slightly fringed with white. Both parents have blooming records of top quality and the seedlings are fast growing. To bloom in May and June.

	1-3/4"	2.50
--	--------	------

(LC. EDITH DORPE x LC. ACONCAGUA, F. C. C., RHS) Our EDITH DORPE has large, heavy-textured petals with a ruffled deep rose lip and throat of bright yellow. The awarded ACONCAGUA is a well-formed flower having radiant white petals 2-3/4" in width and 6" spread and a broad deep rose lip with yellow eyes. We anticipate a lovely white with colored lip to bloom in December

	Community Pots	12.00
	1-3/4"	3.00

LAVENDERS

(BLC. THE FRIAR x LC. MONORA) An attractive dark rose of fine shape and heavy substance for winter blooming is predicted. THE FRIAR has an A-1 bloom record, having dark petals averaging 3" in width and 7-1/2" spread with a very large, open lip of deep rose. The MONORA parent has a large, dark rose lip and leather-like petals 2-3/4" wide and 7-1/2" spread.

	3"	4.50
	3-1/2"	6.00
	4"	10.00
	4-1/2"	12.00
	5"	15.00

(LC. FRANK LIND (Lc. Helen Wilmer, var. Oliver Lines x Lc. Windermere, var. Clovelly, A. M., RHS) An outstanding hybrid which we have made twice, using the awarded Windermere and our exceptional HELEN WILMER as parent plants. The lovely WINDERMERE has sepals of 1-1/4" width and petals 3-1/8" in width with a 6" spread. A photograph of LC. WINDERMERE, var. Clovelly, A. M., RHS, appeared on the cover of our 1951 catalog. The HELEN WILMER has rich dark rose petals of 3" width and 7-1/2" spread and a lovely bright rose lip. Both parents produce blooms of heavy texture, rich coloring, and superb form. This December-January cross is ideal for exhibitional and breeding purposes.

	3"	6.00
	3-1/2"	8.00

LAVENDERS (Continued)

<u>(C. MONMOSS x BC. WARNHAM BEAUTY, A. M., RHS)</u>										
R-728	MONMOSS is a prolific hybrid of medium lavender coloring, having a continual bloom record of very good rating. The Monmoss petals are 3" in width and 7-1/2" spread with the lip of large size and rose color. The awarded WARNHAM BEAUTY is of lovely form and large size with petals and sepals of medium color and bright rose, ruffled lip. This cross was made to produce lavenders of superior quality to bloom in February and March.	<table><tr><td>3"</td><td>8.00</td></tr><tr><td>3-1/2"</td><td>12.00</td></tr><tr><td>4"</td><td>14.00</td></tr><tr><td>4-1/2"</td><td>16.00</td></tr></table>	3"	8.00	3-1/2"	12.00	4"	14.00	4-1/2"	16.00
3"	8.00									
3-1/2"	12.00									
4"	14.00									
4-1/2"	16.00									
<u>(LC. CHARLES FUTTERMAN x BLC. CALIGULA, var. Magnifica, F. C. C., RHS)</u>										
R-730	Only flowers of exceptional qualities could be expected from the mating of plants having such excellent bloom records. CHARLES FUTTERMAN is a consistent producer of lovely, large flowers having bright rose sepals and petals and dark rose lips. The awarded CALIGULA has wonderfully formed sepals and petals of light lavender with a very large ruffled rose lip. Fine flowers of exhibitional qualities to bloom in March and April.	<table><tr><td>3"</td><td>8.00</td></tr><tr><td>3-1/2"</td><td>12.00</td></tr><tr><td>4"</td><td>14.00</td></tr><tr><td>4-1/2"</td><td>16.00</td></tr></table>	3"	8.00	3-1/2"	12.00	4"	14.00	4-1/2"	16.00
3"	8.00									
3-1/2"	12.00									
4"	14.00									
4-1/2"	16.00									
<u>(C. MONMOSS x LC. NELSON, var. Rivermont)</u>										
R-731	MONMOSS is highly productive of well-shaped flowers having petals of 2-5/8" in width and 7-1/2" spread with large rose lips; NELSON is of similar description with petals of 3" in width and 6-1/4" spread. This cross is expected to produce large flowers of heavy texture, good form, and rich coloring to bloom in February and March.	<table><tr><td>3"</td><td>6.00</td></tr></table>	3"	6.00						
3"	6.00									
<u>C. PALATINE x (C. Linchmere x C. Remy Chollet)</u>										
R-758	Both parents have January-February bloom records of very good ratings. C. PALATINE has well-shaped dark petals of 2-1/2" in width and 6-1/2" spread with the lip of deeper rose with orange eyes. The petals of (C. Linchmere x C. Remy Chollet) are also of a lovely shape averaging 3" in width and 8" spread; the lip is large and lovely, being slightly darker than the petals. We anticipate a fine dark hybrid for winter production.	<table><tr><td>3"</td><td>6.00</td></tr><tr><td>3-1/2"</td><td>8.50</td></tr></table>	3"	6.00	3-1/2"	8.50				
3"	6.00									
3-1/2"	8.50									
<u>(C. HENTSCHELII x C. HAROLD)</u>										
R-759	We expect a very floriferous hybrid having well-formed flowers of heavy texture to bloom in June. HENTSCHELII has large lavender sepals and petals and a long lip of bright rose with yellow eyes. C. HAROLD is a well-formed lavender with petals 2-5/8" in width and 8" spread with the lip dark-tipped, bordered with lavender, and having a yellow throat. Seedlings of this cross are extremely rapid growing.	<table><tr><td>2-1/2"</td><td>4.00</td></tr><tr><td>3"</td><td>6.00</td></tr></table>	2-1/2"	4.00	3"	6.00				
2-1/2"	4.00									
3"	6.00									
<u>C. ARDENS (C. Hardyana x C. Dupreana)</u>										
R-764	Flowers of both parents are of good form and heavy texture. The petals of HARDYANA measure 3" in width and 8" spread with those of DUPREANA 3" in width with 9" spread; both have large rose lips with light yellow centers. We expect this cross to be highly prolific of well-shaped, heavy textured flowers to bloom in the matrimonial month of June.	<table><tr><td>2-1/2"</td><td>3.00</td></tr><tr><td>3"</td><td>4.50</td></tr></table>	2-1/2"	3.00	3"	4.50				
2-1/2"	3.00									
3"	4.50									

R-1026	(LC. BRITANNIA, var. Rivermont x LC. MOSSIANA) Both parents are March-April bloomers assuring this cross for the Easter season. THE BRITANNIA produces flowers having petals 3" in width and 8-1/4" spread and large bright rose lips. THE MOSSIANA petals are equally as large, also very dark and heavy textured with wide, darker lips. A prolific hybrid for the commercial production of Easter lavenders.	2-1/2"	3.50
R-1289	(LC. HELEN WILMER x C. PALATINE) Both parents are dark lavenders having deep rose lips and being of heavy texture and excellent form. The HELEN WILMER of this mating has petals averaging 2-3/4" in width and 6-1/2" spread, while the petals of PALATINE are 3-1/8" in width and 7" spread. This highly vigorous cross should produce winter hybrids of superior size, form and texture.	Community	
		Pots	7.50
		1-3/4"	2.00
R-1407	(LC. MONORA x C. THETIS, var. Rivermont) The LC. MONORA is a producer of fine flowers having petals averaging 2-3/4" in width and 7-1/2" spread; it has leather-like consistency and a large dark rose lip. C. THETIS is a lovely lavender having petals 2-5/8" in width and 6" spread; the lip is very broad and lovely with a bright purple tip faintly edged with lavender. A fine dark lavender for winter production.	1-3/4"	2.50
R-1620	(C. DUPREANA x C. DUPREANA) In this cross we look forward to well-formed dark lavenders for May-June production. Both Dupreana stud plants of this crossing produce blooms of dark well-shaped petals averaging 3-1/8" in width and 8" spread, with deep, velvety rose lips. Both parents have bloom records of very good to excellent rating.	1-3/4"	2.00
R-1641	(LC. MOSSIANA x SELF) Our MOSSIANA is highly productive of large well-formed flowers during March and April. The petals and sepals of MOSSIANA are very broad and of lovely rose coloring with the lip of deeper rose. We recommend this hybrid for the commercial production of Easter flowers.	Community	
		Pots	10.00
		1-3/4"	2.50
R-1669	(LC. HELEN WILMER x SELF) The parent has dark sepals and petals of very good form and heavy texture. The lip is of dark purple with a deep yellow throat. A fine dark lavender to bloom in late winter.	1-3/4"	2.00
R-1670	(LC. HELEN WILMER x BC. IMPERIALIS) Here we have mated the HELEN WILMER of cross R-1669 with another fine winter hybrid. IMPERIALIS has lovely dark petals of 3-1/8" in width and 7-1/2" spread with a very large, ruffled rose lip and yellow throat. We anticipate a dark winter hybrid of outstanding qualities.	1-3/4"	2.00

YELLOW, PEACH, PINK, BRONZE

(LC. DERNA x LC. THURGOODIANA) LC. DERNA is extensively used in the breeding of fine yellows. The
R-673 DERNA of this crossing has lovely yellow sepals and petals with a pendulous lip of deep rose. Heavy textured petals and sepals of soft yellow with lips of deep rose are expected to dominate in this fall hybrid. 2-1/2" 6.00
3" 8.50

(BLC. MALVERN x C. MOSSIAE, Reineckiana, Young's var.) The combination of the yellow coloring of BLC. MALVERN with the pure white petals and slightly tinged lip of this MOSSIAE should result in an attractive cream colored Brasso having a soft lavender lip. Sepals and petals of the MALVERN are lemon yellow and of heavy texture with a pastel peach lip. The MOSSIAE is a well-formed flower having petals of 2-1/4" in width and 7-1/2" spread with the lip slightly purple tipped and having a large yellow center. A winter hybrid. 2-1/2" 6.00

(LC. CAPRICE x C. DOWIANA, aurea) x BLC. MORNING SUN, Var. Antique. (LC. CAPRICE x C. DOWIANA, aurea, produces flowers having peach petals and sepals with rose-tipped peach lip. Antique variety of MORNING SUN has petals and sepals of lovely cream color with a long rose-tipped lip. Spring flowers of 6" spread in cream to peach may be expected. 1-3/4" 2.50

(LC. DERNA x BLC. MORNING SUN) The parents of this cross are well-known hybrids often used in breeding of fine yellows. The DERNA has beautiful vivid yellow petals and sepals with a deep rose pendulous lip. The MORNING SUN parent has heavy, cream petals of 2-1/2" in width and 6" spread and a huge rose lip with bright yellow center. Yellows of heavy texture and lovely form to bloom in fall through winter. 2-1/2" 7.00

(BLC. CONSUL GREIG x SELF) This is a selfing of one of our finest CONSUL GREIGS, a lovely fall yellow having well-formed flowers of heavy substance. We anticipate a fine hybrid of deep yellow with rose lip, having a 6-1/2" to 7" spread. 2-1/2" 6.00

(LC. CORSAIR x BLC. CONSUL GREIG) CORSAIR has sepals and petals of light orange, 2-1/2" in width and 6-1/4" spread, and a large reddish-purple lip with bright orange throat; the CONSUL GREIG has golden petals and sepals with the lip also of golden color and orange veined. Both parents have excellent bloom records, flowering in November and December. Fine golden yellows with rose lips to predominate. 1-3/4" 3.00

(LC. LUMINOSA, aurea x BLC. MORNING SUN) We expect a Valentine's bronze from this hybridization. R-1417 LC. LUMINOSA, aurea, is a large brownish-yellow, almost bronze, flower with the lip edged with brown, and a deep yellow throat. The MORNING SUN bears heavy, cream colored petals and sepals with a lavender lip having large, yellow eyes. 1-3/4" 3.00

(BLC. WREN x SELF) In this cross we have selfed the lovely BLC. WREN, a photograph of which was used as our 1951 Christmas card; note that the seed pod of R-1557 appears in the picture. The sepals and petals of WREN are of a beautiful pinkish coloring and are 2-3/4" wide and 6-3/4" spread. The lip is slightly cut and of rose coloring. We anticipate heavy-textured blooms of lovely form and color to bloom in the fall. 1-3/4" 3.00

(BLC. BIKAN x LC. PLYMOUTH) We expect a bright yellow of 6" - 6-1/2" spread having a rose lip, to bloom in the fall. The BIKAN used has heavy textured sepals and petals of vivid orange with a medium-rose cut lip. The PLYMOUTH has heavy, yellow petals of good form and a mauve lip slightly outlined with yellow. Transplanted 15.00
Flask

Other Orchid Genera

PHALAENOPSIS

PHAL. WHITE CLOUD (Phal. Ronaele x Phal. Apparition) R-861 We highly recommend Phalaenopsis plants to the amateur R-863 or commercial grower interested in securing prolific 2-1/2" 3.50
whites of medium size and heavy texture lasting six to 3" 5.00
twelve weeks on the plant and requiring little cultural attention. 3-1/2" 7.50
The flowers are of lovely form having pure white petals of 2-1/4" width and 4-1/2" spread with attractive broad lips having deep yellow edging. Blooming season is November through March.

ZYGOPETALUM

R-1126 (/ZYGOPETALUM MACKAYI x BRACHYPETALUM, var. Baker/ x Self)

R-1127 (/ZYGOPETALUM MACKAYI x BRACHYPETALUM, var. Able/ x Self)

No orchid collection - amateur or commercial - should be considered complete without a few plants of this interesting and unusual cross. Zygopetalum Mackayi, a specie, native of Brazil, produces oval shaped pseudobulbs 2" to 3" high, narrow green leaves 12" to 24" high, flower scapes arising from the base of the pseudobulbs to 18" to 36" in height containing from eight to fifteen very fragrant long-lasting flowers about 3" across. Sepals and petals yellowish-green blotched with purplish-brown; lip broad, white, streaked and spotted with violet purple. Fall to winter blooming. Brachypetalum, a specie, native of Brazil has the same physical features as Zygopetalum Mackayi; the flowers are long-lasting (six to seven weeks.) Sepals and petal 3" 4.00
brown shaded with green; lip broad, light mauve veined with 3-1/2" 6.00
bright mauve blue, whitish at margins. Winter blooming. 4" 10.00

VANDA, DENDROBIUM and EPIDENDRUM

These orchids thrive in the Pacific, Asia, and other tropical areas. Cultural requirements are different from Cattleyas. In southern Florida and California they are grown outside. They make attractive house plants. Our Agent in Hawaii will ship all species and hybrids known in the commercial market. Inquiries and orders may be sent direct to Rivermont. We will handle the billing and guarantee quality. Shipment will be made direct from our Agent in Hawaii.

CYMBIDIUM and CYPRIPIEDIUM

We are building a very fine collection of these genera and none are offered for sale at the present.

Orchid Print Collection

Rivermont's Christmas card prints have become famous throughout the orchid world. For the first time, we are offering a set of seven for \$2.00, postpaid. These exquisite reproductions from Kodachromes and paintings are approximately 8-3/4" x 11-1/4". Units cannot be broken and when this supply is exhausted it is unlikely these will be reprinted.

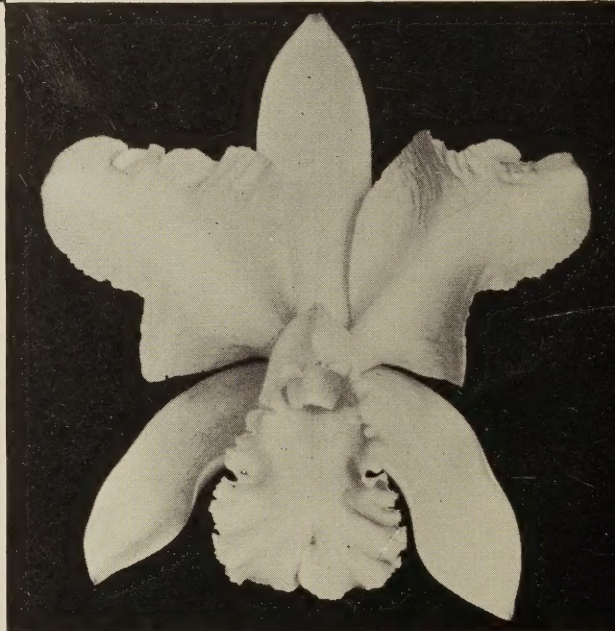
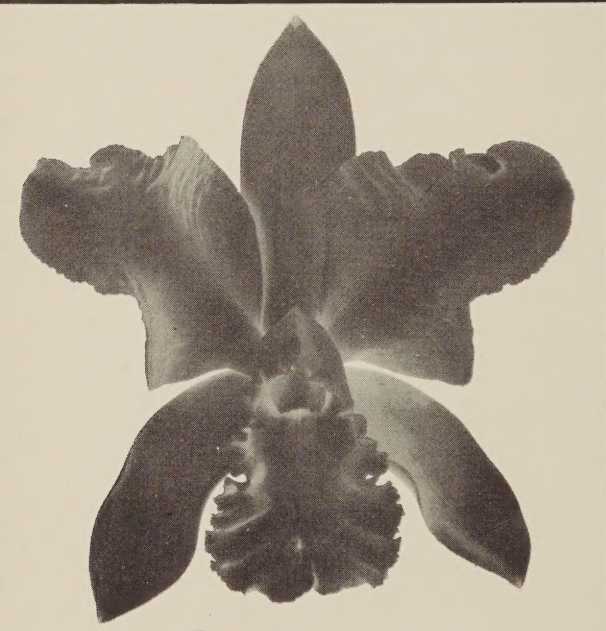
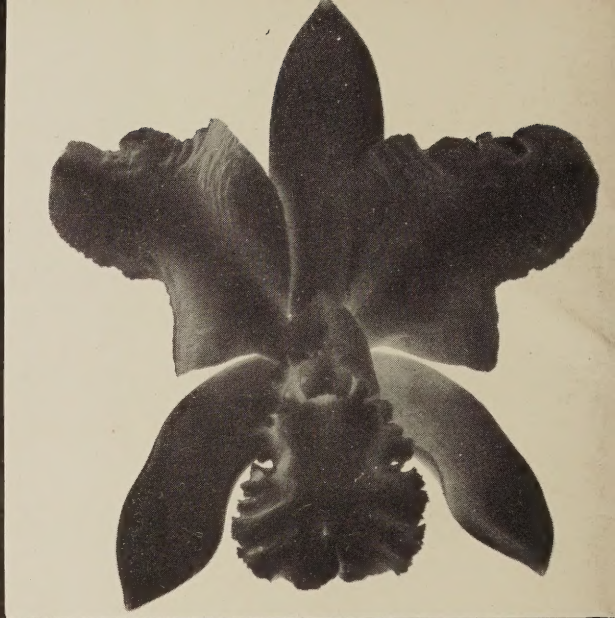
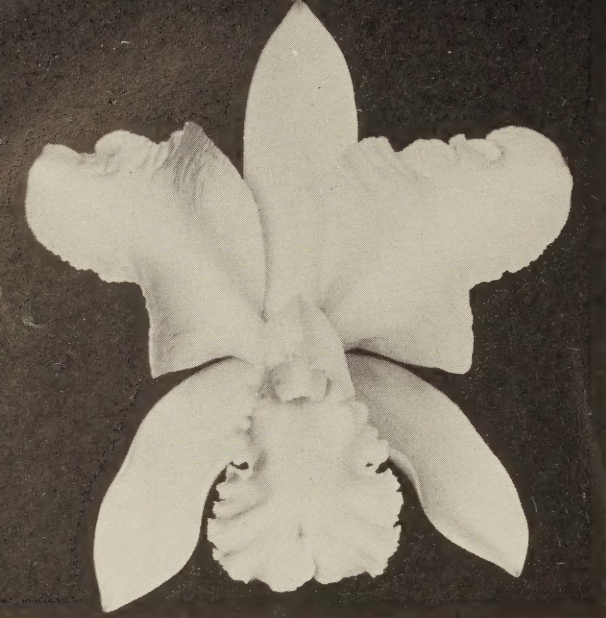
Laeliocattleya Snowdrift, Rivermont Variety
Cattleya Bow Bells, Variety Emily
Laeliocattleya Derna, Variety Jean
Laeliocattleya Clint McDade
Cattleya Stalin, var. Rivermont, R. H. S. A. M.
Laeliocattleya Gold Gleam, Variety Martie Everest

The seventh print bears pictures of the five following blooms. Each picture is approximately 3" x 3-1/4" in size:

Laeliocattleya Hyperion, Variety Rivermont
Cattleya Thetis, Variety Rivermont
Cattleya Swan, Variety Snow Queen
Laeliocattleya Windermere, Variety Clovelly, A. M. R. H. S.
Laeliocattleya Princess Ishtar, Variety Mary, A. M. R. H. S.

Upon receipt of your order plants will be packed carefully and shipped as soon as possible. We guarantee true representation of plants as described. Always open plant shipments in the presence of a responsible employee at the Railway Express, Air Express or Post Office. If plants are damaged, secure a signed inspection report immediately. We give no warranty, either expressed or implied, as to the expectancy and productiveness of any of the plants. Our liability is limited to the purchase price of the plants. Unless otherwise agreed, plants are subject to prior sale.

Rivermont
ORCHIDS
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE



Rivermont
ORCHIDS
SIGNAL MOUNTAIN, TENNESSEE

